

For 1916—  
1,040,840 Lines

GAIN over the paid advertising  
figures of 1915. This was  
\$80,750 lines more than  
the combined gain of the other three  
Washington papers.

# THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Jan., 1917—  
65,104 Lines

GAIN over the paid advertising  
figures of January, 1916,  
making gains on top of  
gains in advertising lineage.

NO. 3777.

WEATHER—CLOUDY; COLDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917.

ONE CENT In Washington and points adjacent  
thereto. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS

## "SUBS" TO FIX BRITAIN'S FATE, PREMIER AVERS

Says Life or Death of Empire  
Depends on Successes of  
"Ruthless Warfare."

### WILL COMBAT BLOCKADE

Outlines Measures to Meet Germany's  
Attempt to Starve Her Enemy  
Into Submission.

(By the International News Service.)  
London, Feb. 23.—Premier Lloyd George, in the gravest speech of his career, in the house of commons today sounded warning that the success or failure of Germany's U-boat campaign will mean life or death for the British empire.

"There is no sure way to victory," said he, "without humbling the submarine from the deep."

"If we take drastic measures we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the menace, disaster is before us."

Far from raising a "cry in the wilderness," a wall over what is and might have been, the premier, after thus opening the nation's eyes as to the danger that confronts it, promptly set about to proclaim a schedule of sweeping, constructive methods to remove the menace.

Save tonnage;  
Cut down imports;  
Those were the remedies he offered.

Tells How to Apply Remedies.  
He did not stop there. He told, in great detail, how these remedies were to become effective, now and immediately, "ruthless" and promptly, as he put it.

It was imperative, he said, that the nation should know what the conditions are that the stocks of food at present are lower than ever, and that hand-in-hand with the enormous increase in the demand of tonnage is going an alarming increase in tonnage.

On foodstuffs alone, he said, he proposed to save 100,000 tons of shipping yearly. And as for luxuries and unnecessary articles, not another ton or bale or case must be imported hereafter.

Not a day, not an hour, must be lost in putting the nation in shape to support itself, to cultivate every inch of soil. As if to show how much in dead earnest he was, the premier added:

"There are still a few weeks to sow spring wheat, oats, and barley, to induce the farmer to plow pasture land immediately."

Then he gave a series of stringent regulations affecting imports, food prices, wages and farming capacity, concluding with the promise:

House Crowded to Capacity.  
"If such a program is carried out, England can face the enemy's worst, and that is what we ought to be prepared to face."

A house crowded to its capacity listened to the premier's speech. Of applause there was little. The premier gave his audience little occasion for that. Straight from the shoulder, facing the square, he drove his points home one by one, speaking in a calm, measured voice. Now and then hand-clapping threatened interruption, he stifled attempts at applause by raising his voice as if to say, "Wait, I am not through yet."

It was a difficult Lloyd George moment, the one that two months ago addressed the same house, answering Germany's offer of peace. There was nothing of the flamboyant, grandiloquent today about the man charged with the greatest burden of responsibility in England's history. He drove his points home one by one, speaking in a calm, measured voice. Now and then hand-clapping threatened interruption, he stifled attempts at applause by raising his voice as if to say, "Wait, I am not through yet."

He was interrupted by a woman who declared in her bill, that by pinning his night clothes to hers that she could not get away from him.

Another petitioner or rascally outlandish by the wife in her bill that "he would get up three or four times at night and take the bed entirely to pieces and stand it up in the corner."

He suffered under a mental delusion that a mysterious something he called "whistles" were after him.

The defendant, the bill sets forth, has been "adjudged a lunatic" and is now an inmate in the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The wife asks that she be permitted to resume her maiden name, Grace Edna Kolb.

JAPS PLAN SEVEN NEW SHIPS.  
Tokio, Feb. 23.—According to Japan's naval program, she will have seven battleships of the strength of the Arizona, America's largest fighting vessel, by 1923.

The last Japanese warship of this line to be launched was the Hyuga, one of the most powerful men-of-war in the world.

LONDON PAPERS JUMP.  
London, Feb. 23.—Owing to the rising cost of print paper many publications are raising their rates.

The Daily Mirror and Sketch announced today that, beginning on Monday, their price will be 4 cents instead of 2.

Quickest Service to Baltimore.  
Every hour of the hour, Baltimore and Ohio, \$1.75 round trip. Saturdays and Sundays, \$1.50.—Adv.

The Finest Men's Furnishings  
Edward E. Harding  
1345 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.  
"Watch the Windows"

## English Ban Affects \$61,597,329 in Exports

The extent to which the foreign commerce of this country will be affected by the prohibited articles of import into the United Kingdom announced by the British Official Gazette last night, is suggested by the figures of exports for eleven months to December 1, 1916, as compiled by the Department of Commerce.

Of Articles and materials now forbidden there were exported to the United Kingdom:  
Lumber, \$10,000,000; canned salmon, \$3,240,000; furs, \$6,497,627; leather boots and shoes, \$4,076,000; agricultural machinery, \$2,069,702; hides and leather, \$200,000.

During the last fiscal year the United States sent England:  
Apples, \$3,500,000; prunes, \$1,369,000; raisins, \$3,000,000; dried fruits, \$500,000; motion picture films, \$3,000,000.

## FEAR FILIBUSTER

Senate Republicans Threaten  
to Force Extra Session.

A campaign of "thorough discussion" inaugurated by Senate Republicans yesterday threatened to delay all legislation and to force an extra session of Congress.

The "thorough discussion" plan, agreed to unanimously by the Senate Republicans in caucus, was generally accepted as a method decided upon to hold up legislation until President Wilson makes clear his proposed course in the German crisis.

It was stated last night that the Republican position is to hold the international situation cleared up before Congress adjourns or to keep Congress in Washington as a check upon the President's conduct of foreign affairs.

The "thorough discussion" campaign was started when the Senate met yesterday and far into the night, the Democrats kept the upper house in session, plodding along with the revenue bill.

No progress was made, and the Republicans lined up solidly to "thoroughly discuss" the revenue bill, and the measure. Meantime, in the house, a fight over the proposed prohibition bill for the District of Columbia threatened to precipitate a filibuster by the "wet" forces against all legislation.

The Senate Republicans protested that they were not filibustering but stated that they proposed to keep their heads and not be rushed off their feet with "emergency" measures of wide scope in the closing hours of the session.

Democratic leaders, however, declared that "thorough discussion" at this stage of the legislative situation meant "filibuster."

## MODERN ENOCH ARDEN TO REGAIN HIS WIFE

Parted in Wreck, Her Second Marriage  
Is Now Void.

(By the International News Service.)  
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 23.—Separated eight years ago in a shipwreck, Herman Jacobs, 35, and his wife and child were reunited in the Union Station today, under circumstances surprising fiction. The strange story of their reconciliation carried a touch of the tale of "Enoch Arden."

The Jacobs were married in Germany ten years ago. They started for America when their baby was a year old. Their ship was wrecked. The wife and baby went away in one life boat. Herman, in another. They never met again and each thought the other lost.

Entering the Union Station today, Jacobs saw a little girl near the candy stand gazing wistfully at the array of sweets. He bought her a sack of candy and was patting her head when a woman rushed up.

"Herman," she shouted, and threw herself into his arms.  
In tears, the missing wife told Jacobs that she had married a man named O'Connor in Mattoon, Ill., several years ago. No children have been born to this marriage and she promised to have it annulled. Jacobs was en route to New York from Los Angeles.

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## AMERICAN DEATH IN ATHOS SINKING

Drowning of Missionary In-  
jects New Complication  
Into Situation.

The death of an American missionary in the sinking of the French liner Athos in the Mediterranean added last night a new complication to the international situation.

Consul Wilbur Koblinger, at Malta, cabled the department that when the Athos was torpedoed without warning by a submarine which carried no flag, Robert Allen Haden, a Presbyterian field worker at Szechow, China, was drowned.

Consul Koblinger was ordered to make a full and complete report at once, and official Washington once more sought to determine whether the long dreaded "over act" had been committed.

Consul Koblinger reported that the Athos, one of the most luxurious liners in the Mediterranean trade, was torpedoed 210 miles east of Malta on February 17. He said that he had been unable to command the vessel was carrying troops. State Department officials said that if it developed that the Athos was in use as a transport, the sinking might have been within international law, and would not form the basis for the "next step" in the German crisis.

Died as Hero.  
In Consul Koblinger's report, it was stated that Haden could have saved himself, but that he was lost in an effort to rescue several Chinese who were drowning. The address of the lost American was given as "care of Mission Board," Nashville, Tenn.

The whole range of the international problem was threshed over by President Wilson with his Cabinet at a regular meeting yesterday. Afterward it was stated that no radical change in the international policy had been decided upon, and that no new problems had arisen.

What form this request for authority will take, however, was still a matter of debate, and legislative conditions in Congress which make it possible that an extra session of Congress will be forced led to the belief that the President might delay his demand.

An apparent determination by Senate Republicans to force an extra session by delaying imperative legislation was looked upon as a means of forcing the President to make his international intentions clear at once, or to insure the presence of Congress in extra session as a check upon the President should conditions become grave after March 4.

Will Not Arm Ships.  
The administration yesterday adhered to its determination not to place naval guns and gunners aboard American merchant ships. It was stated at the Navy Department that another effort of P. A. S. Franklin to secure navy gunners to man guns on the ships of the American Line had proved futile, and that nothing would be done at this time. The entire matter, it was stated, had been referred to the President, and no move would be made until the President himself had determined the policy to be pursued.

Official Washington was convinced last night that the diplomatic break with Germany must soon be followed by a break with all of the Teutonic allies. It was stated that the advice to the State Department from Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia have been far from encouraging, and that the State Department is about convinced that Germany has succeeded in mobilizing the sentiment of all of her allies behind her declaration of ruthless submarine warfare.

## HOTEL COOKS MAY QUIT AT INAUGURATION TIME

Probably Will Walk Out Unless Demands  
Are Met by Employers.

Although brewing for more than four years, Washington heard last night for the first time of the proposed strike of hotel cooks.

During September, 1912, the cooks decided that on March 4, 1917, they would demand a ten-hour working day, six working days a week, a 15 per cent increase, and pay for overtime.

A committee of employers of the Culinary and Elementary Federation, met last night at the Bernhardt Hotel, Eleventh and New York avenue, to discuss the presentation of their demands before the House District Committee on the bill.

It is believed that an amicable adjustment will be made. Paul Cavanaugh, an organizer from New York, is leading the hotel cooks.

A mass meeting of white cooks will be held in Perpetual Building, 1115 Eleventh and E streets, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30, and tomorrow evening a meeting of colored cooks will be held in True Reformers' Hall, Twelfth and U streets, to discuss the demands.

Meanwhile the District Committee had closed up its open hearings and went into executive session. There the "drys" on the committee attempted to have the bill reported as it passed the Senate and without being considered section by section and amended in committee. An agreement was reached.

Continued on page two.

## 166 Ships Destroyed In U-Boat War Havoc

(By the International News Service.)  
New York, Feb. 23.—Thirteen vessels were reported today to have been sunk by U-boats in the barred zone.

Doubt exists as to the identity of two vessels reported sunk by Paris and as to the nationality of the vessel, Adeline. There is an Italian ship by that name, displacing 533 tons, and a Spanish vessel of 9,945 tons. Details of the U-boat havoc up to date follow:

Reported Friday by Paris:  
Doravere, Norwegian, 2,760 tons.  
San Michele, Italian, 532 tons.  
Adeline, Italian (or Spanish), 533, or 3,945.  
Giovanni P. Italian, 105 tons.

Reported by London:  
Belgier, British, 4,588 tons.  
Wathfield, British, 3,012 tons.  
Inver-Cauld, British, 1,415 tons.  
Two fishing smacks.  
By United States Consul at Malta:  
Athos, French, 12,644 tons.  
Total, thirteen vessels, 25,100 tons.  
Previously reported, 153 ships;  
\$7,719 tons.  
Grand total, 166 ships; 400,819 tons.

## FOUR SHIPS HELD

American Liners Won't Sail  
Without Navy Gunners.

(By the International News Service.)  
New York, Feb. 23.—On his return from a conference with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in Washington today, P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, made clear the position of the four American liners that are being held in port.

These vessels are the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Philadelphia, and under the postal act can be requisitioned by the government at any time. Mr. Franklin declined to state the nature of his discussion with Secretary Daniels, but he hinted that the reports that the Navy Department had made plans to take over the vessels are without foundation.

"We would like the four mail steamers of the American Line with passengers, mail and cargo only on the condition that the Navy Department puts guns and trained gunners aboard," said Mr. Franklin. "These vessels carry from 500 to 400 guns. We are not inclined to place the lives of seven or eight hundred people in jeopardy by sailing the vessels at this time."

"We have tried to get guns and have searched every source. No guns are obtainable. As a private corporation, we have come to the conclusion that it is not our duty to try and arm these vessels ourselves. We feel that we should have the benefit of the expert service of the naval authorities. We have no facilities for securing trained gunners. Such men are not to be picked up through employment agencies."

"The vessels are all coaled and ready to sail, but they will not leave the port of New York as merchantmen until guns and gunners have been placed aboard by the Navy Department."

## 'WETS' THREATEN

Opponents of Prohibition Bill  
Expected to Filibuster.

The Committee on Rules of the House last night set the stage for the hottest fight during the present Congress, by reporting out a special rule on the Sheppard bill to make the Capital dry.

They took this action despite the fact that the District Committee of the House had reached an agreement to report the Sheppard bill without recommendation on Tuesday noon.

The action of the rules committee may force an extra session upon Congress for more than a score of Democratic members served notice on Majority Leader Kitchin if a rule was reported, making the Sheppard bill preferential legislation, they would commence a filibuster that would retard pending legislation and bring about an extra session.

It was a day of watchful waiting by the rules committee. They met at 10 a. m. and listened for ninety minutes to advocates of the Sheppard bill and opponents of the measure. Then they recessed until 4 p. m. to await the action of the House District Committee on the bill.

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# CAPITAL FACES CRISIS IN FOOD-SUPPLY ISSUE; MAY INDICT DEALERS

## PROTEST PARADE SET FOR TODAY

New York Rioting Grows.  
Two Mass Meetings  
for Crowds.

(By the International News Service.)  
New York, Feb. 23.—Looting became common in today's food riots in New York City. Again the Metropolitan police struggled with that most unreasoning enemy, the angry housewife.

The disorder today produced more broken windows than broken heads, but its extent daily is growing, both in territory and in the number of persons involved.

Mobs of foreign women, aproned and hatless, marched from open air meetings on the East Side, the Bronx, Brownsville and Williamsburg, to raid stores, break windows in offending shops, steal milk from door steps and in some cases, attack other women who sought to buy.

Sixty arrests were made, according to the Anti-High Price League. Counsel was supplied by this organization and had provided where possible. Peaceable methods were urged.

Ban on Certain Foods.  
The enforced ban on chicken, fish, potatoes, and onions swept markets clear of these foods. Butchers universally refused to kill poultry and hardly a pound of meat was sold during the day. Fruits and nuts were the only articles sold on push carts.

In the Bronx, women in carts decorated with American flags called upon the crowds at the markets to maintain the boycott. "Mother Jones," at a meeting in Webster Hall, "Id the mothers not be driven away from their picket lines. Heavy police patrols guarded every point."

The Anti-High Price League, the largest anti-gating faction, announced that organizations comprising 600,000 members had allied themselves with the movement and would meet in conference within four days. These include the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Hebrew Trades, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Workmen's Circle, the Socialist Consumers' League, the Brooklyn Housewives' League and two Irish-American organizations.

Abraham Pitkin, on behalf of the executive committee said:

Plan Great Protest.  
"Arrangements have been completed for a demonstration of 500,000 at Madison square and Union square tomorrow. We have chosen two places, as neither square would hold the crowd. Committees will be sent to Albany and Washington this week, while a mass meeting will be held at the Stuyvesant High School on Sunday evening."

Mrs. Ida Harris, president of the Mothers' Vigilance League, the second faction, distributed 2,000 circulars in Italian quarters, asking for co-operation in her work. She said that at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning she would lead the women to Washington market, headed with a "starvation" banner, to appeal to farmers and wholesalers.

The radical party, headed by Marie Ganz, waited in ominous silence for new developments. Miss Ganz predicted "something like the French Revolution" should the board of estimates delay relief measures. She expressed the intention of accompanying Mayor Mitchell to Albany. Reserves from the Fifth station were at hand when she addressed 1,000 women in Rutgers' square.

Julius H. Mohr, president of the Mercantile Exchange, was subpoenaed when the district attorney began an investigation of alleged price fixing today. Data has been secured to show that great quantities of food are being held to create an artificial shortage. Freight agents of every railroad will be called to testify on the number of food cars being held.

PERKINS CORNERS RICE  
TO KEEP DOWN PRICES  
New York, Feb. 23.—George W. Perkins, head of the mayor's committee on foods and markets, today took drastic action to relieve the serious food situation in this city.

While the board of estimate was engaged in discussing ways and means to alleviate the intense suffering, Mr. Perkins declared:

"The food situation is indeed alarming here. Evidence of this is that scores of families are daily appealing to this mission for food. The person we generally aid is the individual, the unfortunate. But now whole families are unable to buy food because of the high prices."

At the Gospel Mission 150 men were sheltered last night, while 365 were cared for at the Central Union Mission. These are unusually large numbers because of the mild weather, and illustrates that it is lack of food rather than weather driving the poor to seek assistance.

Continued on page two.

## CAPITAL IN GRIP OF FOOD FAMINE

Fearful Starvation Riots Duplicating Those of New York  
May Break Out Here.

Food riots are hourly expected in Washington as a result of a deplorable situation which has been revealed through the police, missions, charity workers and others coming into contact with the poor of this city.

Pitiful cases of privation are being brought to the attention of the authorities. Individual appeals for food and assistance at the missions and other charitable places are becoming so numerous, it was disclosed yesterday, that it is feared that the result will be the gathering of large mobs who will resort to some demonstration in bringing the starvation they are facing to the attention of the public.

As an illustration of the crisis the city is facing because of the high cost of living, one family was discovered yesterday which had existed on oatmeal, bread and coffee for nearly two months.

Son Alone Can Work.  
The family consists of an aged mother and father, a son, and two young grandchildren. The son is the sole means of support, and he has been working almost night and day to keep his mother and father and children alive.

A striking fact of this case is that the family is not of the customary poverty-stricken type. They do not live in an unfurnished room in some tenement, but in a neat, comfortable house in a desirable section of this city.

This appears to illustrate that the high price of food is leaving its effects not only in the extremely poor families but those of ordinarily moderate circumstances as well.

The son in the above mentioned case is a laborer. His average earning capacity is \$12 a week. After paying the rent, light, fuel and medical attention for his father, but few dollars are left each week with which to buy food.

Potatoes, Become Luxuries.  
It was calculated yesterday that there are hundreds of families in Washington who no longer buy eggs, butter or potatoes because of the almost prohibitive price for these articles.

An evidence of this is that dealers reported yesterday that sales in these foodstuffs have fallen off considerably since prices have advanced to their present height. There are some dealers who no longer handle potatoes because they have no demand for them.

Dealers have a better opportunity to observe the effects of the high cost of living than any other persons, and among the things they have noticed is that customers of moderate means are now buying the quality of goods that were sought by the poor people last fall.

It is evident that every family, with exception, perhaps, of the extremely wealthy, is suffering from the high cost of living, and that the situation is now such that it is hoped prices will be more reasonable.

More Boycott Rumors.  
As was the case in this city some months ago when the high prices first became apparent, there were again rumors yesterday, of movements to boycott certain articles. While these took no tangible form, it is unlikely that such course will be taken. It is generally understood that local dealers are not responsible for high prices, and that a boycott would have to be nationwide in order to have the proper results.

H. W. Kline, superintendent of the Gospel Mission, stated last night:

"Missions reflect living conditions as truly as the thermometer reflects the weather, and there is every indication that the food situation in this city is becoming acute. If nothing is done to relieve this situation within the next several days our mission will be besieged by hundreds of people who will be clamoring for something to eat."

Stew and Bread for 10 Cents.  
"We are now making arrangements to meet such a condition by setting out ready to serve a quart of hot beef stew and two loaves of bread for 10 cents. We must otherwise meet the storm when it breaks."

A. W. Haney, bookkeeper and assistant superintendent at the Central Union Mission, declared:

"The food situation is indeed alarming here. Evidence of this is that scores of families are daily appealing to this mission for food. The person we generally aid is the individual, the unfortunate. But now whole families are unable to buy food because of the high prices."

Continued on page two.

## PLAN TO INDICT FOOD BOOSTERS

Gregory Orders U. S. Probe  
of Prices—Nation  
in Revolt.

The Federal searchlight was turned from the shortage to speculative manipulation of prices in the food crisis yesterday.

The Cabinet meeting revealed the fact that Attorney General Gregory had instructed district attorneys to proceed at once with grand jury investigations to indict all guilty speculators.

Congress seethed with indignation over the continued food rioting, and Senator Lewis introduced a bill which would permit the President to seize all food stocks whenever he had reason to believe that they were in the grip of monopolists or price boosters.

Senator Martine demanded an embargo on food exportations abroad, as a measure of alleviation.

The Interstate Commerce Commission and the War Relocation Commission agreed in vindicting the railroads from the imputation that the "major guilt" was theirs for the amazing situation that exists.

Wilson Considers Issue.  
President Wilson is awaiting word from his advisers as to what "drastic action" is proper under the conditions. Chairman Denham, of the shipping board conferred with him as to legislation authorizing the board to take over ships building in the United States for foreign account.

It was learned last night that a definite statement of the administration's views on the food situation, with recommendations for relief, will be forthcoming from the President within a day or two. In his statement the President expects to deal particularly with the transportation question. It was stated that the depletion of American coastwise shipping and shipping between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts had forced vast quantities of products into transcontinental traffic, and added materially to the car shortage problem.

The advisory committee of the Council of National Defense will meet here today and the committee will be confronted with the food question. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, chairman of the committee on supplies, including food and clothing, will reach Washington today.

Matter Up to Rosenwald.  
At the committee's offices it was said that the entire question of food supply was in Rosenwald's hands, and that he would have to initiate any active the committee might take in the present situation. It was pointed out, however, that up to now the committee's activities have been confined to war-time possibilities.

Administration pressure for an appropriation to finance a Trade Commission-Department of Agriculture investigation of food costs continued. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman declared that "war or no war, it is imperative that the government know the essential facts as to the food situation in the United States."

How effective these steps will prove was not stated. The government's action last night. Many officials, particularly members of Congress, declared that they were misdirected and would not relieve the situation. They asserted that only immediate and direct relief to the hungry would be effective in halting the upward rush of food prices and remove the menace of food rebellion in the great cities.

Must Feed Them.  
"The only way to relieve hunger is to feed," they declared.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, administration whip of the Senate, proposed an amendment in Rosenwald's hands, which would empower the President to seize all food stocks, whenever he determined that food was being held or monopolized to increase prices. The amendment would authorize the President to announce his determination by proclamation, and would then authorize district attorneys to seize the food and dispose of it at public sale "to those whose necessities are first to be relieved."

The government would pay a "reasonable price" for the foodstuffs seized. It was stated that the Lewis proposal was in no sense an administration measure.

Progressive Republicans, including Senators Bush, Lusk, Kuylenstierna, and Morris, discussed the food situation at length. They believe that drastic action to feed the needy should be taken by the government at once, and it was stated that only the tangled legislative situation in the Senate prevented an effort by this group to force through a relief measure. They are inclined to propose an immediate appropriation of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 to be disbursed by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army in securing food to be sold at low prices to the thousands in want in the large cities. It was stated last night that action along this line would soon result in a general downward movement of food prices.

Would Forbid Exports.  
Another embargo proposal was put forward today by Senator Martine, of New Jersey, who introduced a bill to prohibit the export of food products.

"People are rioting for bread in New York," said Senator Martine. "We are shipping great quantities of food across the water while our people starve. Should Congress stand blind to the suffering of our fellow citizens? An embargo on staple food products will lower prices."

In the House, Representative Lindbergh introduced a resolution requiring

Another in The Herald's series of movie stars.

This Six-Color Autographed  
Portrait of